FINDING 2: RECURRING MOBILE OBJECTS (RMOs)

Proposed False Claims Act Disclosure

Recurring Mobile Objects (RMOs) were first documented during travel between North Carolina and Arizona in March 2026. Following their initial observation, RMOs were documented during virtually every clear-sky observation session through the conclusion of the reporting period. Up to five RMOs were observed simultaneously during a single observation session.

Unlike the Stationary Persistent Objects described in Finding 1, RMOs could not be reliably distinguished from one another over time. Multiple objects were frequently present simultaneously, often exhibiting similar visual characteristics and movement patterns. Accordingly, individual RMOs were not assigned separate identifiers, and the designation "Recurring Mobile Objects" refers collectively to this recurring class of observations rather than to specific individual objects.

RMOs exhibited several recurring observational characteristics documented throughout the chronology. Their apparent brightness varied considerably, ranging from barely visible to comparable in apparent brightness and size to the Stationary Persistent Objects. These changes sometimes occurred over short periods of observation, producing the appearance of gradual brightening or dimming rather than a constant luminosity.

Their observed flight dynamics differed significantly from standard commercial aircraft or known celestial bodies. RMOs were repeatedly observed making abrupt starts and stops, changing apparent direction without gradual transitions, and exhibiting rapid changes in apparent position. During movement, they were also observed displaying a side-to-side oscillating or swaying motion while continuing along their apparent path. These recurring movement characteristics are documented throughout the chronology.

During prolonged observation, an additional recurring visual characteristic was noted. RMOs frequently appeared to consist of a bright central orb surrounded by a darker circular boundary and enclosed by a thin, diffuse outer layer that maintained a fixed spatial relationship with the central light source during transit. As an aid to visual description only, this overall appearance was sometimes comparable to a fried egg, with a bright central region, a surrounding darker circular area, and a faint outer layer. This analogy is intended solely to describe the observed appearance and should not be interpreted as a conclusion regarding the physical structure or composition of the observed objects.

This recurring appearance was not recognized during the earliest observations but became apparent only after extended observation over time. Because this characteristic was identified retrospectively, I cannot determine whether it was present during every earlier observation or whether it became observable only under particular viewing conditions. Accordingly, this feature is reported as a recurring observation rather than a universal characteristic of every RMO documented during the investigation.

This finding summarizes the recurring observations of RMOs documented throughout the investigation. Detailed observational records, photographs, videos, and supporting documentation are contained within the chronology and accompanying exhibits.